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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON,

D. C. THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1893,

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Manatoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall. Monroe Lodge, Golden Shore, Gatewood's Hall.

Company "C." First Regiment, Armory Richmond Lodge, International Associa-tion of Machinists, Eagle Hall, Enterprise Council, Junior O. U. A. M., Junior O. U. A. M. Itali. Richmond Assembly, R. S. of G. F., Corcoran Hall.

AGERMAN'S VIEW OF OUR CONDITION Dr. Stoecker, who is described in the Press as having been until recently Court Chaplain for the Emperor Germany, has been recently in this country on a visit to the World's Fair. In an interview with a reporter of the New York World, he

is thus quoted by that paper: "One of the most noticeable things to me here in America is the liberality of your rich men in making gifts for the benefit of the public. In Chicago there is a great university and Presbyterian Seminary founded by private sitts. In Cambridge there is a great university founded and supported in the same way. It seems to me that such gifts have a quieting effect on social discontent. On the other hand your monopolles are a menace of the railroads east of Chicago; half a dozen men control the cil in the country; another cluster of men control the telegraph system. It is a dangerous poli-

Now this is a pretty formidable way of stating the case. It is rather startling to be told that one family owns one half of the railroads east of Chicago, and that six men control all the oil of the country. Yet, until the cheap silver dollar undermined confidence and paralysed trade, the country was getting on most admirably in the face of the supposed danger. Freight rates and passenger rates were coming down all the time, and oil had fallen in twenty years from seventyfive cents a gallon to twelve and a half cents a gallon. This was under a state of of laws which permitted every man to use his brain and energies freely and to the best advantage according to his judgment of those advantages, and that secured him possession and enjoyment of whatever he was able to accumulate in the struggles of life. If then experience is worth anything as a teacher, fright at this state of things would seem to be a good deal like the terror inspired in King Richard's soul by shadows.

But what is the reverse side of the picture which Dr. Stoecker suggests? He means, of course, that we should so adjust matters that the Vanderbilts should no longer own all the ratiroads and the six men should no longer control all the oil. He would not, of course, give them to another set of individuals. He would have them taken possession of by the government. In other words we must continue in our present state, under which we were prospering and going ahead with prodigious bounds until free silver laid its blighting hand upon the country, or we must accept the theory of the socialists and convert the government into a vast eleemosynary establishment, upon which the great bulk of the population would be seeking to fasten itself for support. Is not our present experience of a fatherly government enough for us? Is not the scramble for government offices, that we see going on every day before our eyes, enough to make us turn with disgust from any suggestion to create another enormous number of government offices? We see the lazy and the idle occupying their minds incessantly, now, with schemes and plans to live without work by securing government appointments. The one hundred thousand offices that the government now has for distribution operate as an enormous demoralizer, and converts would be compelled to take part in the bustling struggles of life to get bread, clothes and shelter, if there were no offices to be doled out. If the government should become owner of all railroads, and telegraphs, and telephones, and oil wells, and elevators, and ferries, and hotels, and canals, and what not, the number of offices would be infinitely increased and the number of office seekers at the same time. Ten times the number of

vert into idlers and loafers, would be-

But what an orgy and carnival they would make of elections then! We find it hard enough to get anything like purity and freedom in elections now, with candidates for office interfering with the freedom of the voters at every turn and on all pretexts. What would it be with the offices increased ten fold and the candidates increased one hundred fold?

We say, and we say with utmost deliberation, that the anarchist demanding the abrogation of all law and having each man to protect himself, is to us infinitely preferable to the socialist demanding that the government shall own everything and making support and existence the reward for the most cunning manipulation of votes.

The one at least promotes manliness and independence, the other is the arena of fraud, perjury, management and theft.

HAVE WE A "PRIVILEGED MONEY CLASS ?"

In his speech for free sliver made in the Senate a day or so back, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, used the following language:

"You may strike down habeas corpus; you may destroy the bill of rights; you may abolish trial by jury and other mu-niments of American liberty, and a people accustomed to freedom will get along somehow and after some fashion: but if you place the people of this or of any other country at the mercy of a privileg ed money class, you had better take the hot winds of the desert and let them sweep over that country, for destruc-tion will follow as surely as the day foltion will follow ows the night."

The idea in Senator Butler's mind that there is a privileged class of rich men in this country is a very prevalent one-the idea on which the whole Populist party is built-yet no such class exists in the United States, and no such class can exist. Ours is a government of laws. The Congress of the United States can make no laws except those the Constitution authorizes it to make, and the Constitution does not authorize it to create any privileged order, while it expressly for bids such, and the Congress has passed no law which undertakes to create any privileged class of rich or poor men. The ourteenth amendment to the Constitution forbids the States to deny to any person the equal protection of the laws, which is a declaration that all laws made by the State Legislatures shall bear equally upon all persons. Here then are the only law-making powers in this Union expressly forbidden to pass any laws which by any possibility can set up and establish an order of men with privileges. How is it possible, then, that any privileged money class can come into existence? Such a thing is not possible, and it is only wasting breath to talk of one. Whoever performs an act which is within the scope of the law of the landour equal laws-is performing an act that he has a right to perform. Whoever performs an act outside of the laws of the land, and seeks to justify it upon the plea that he is privileged, breaks the law and makes himself liable to punishment under the criminal laws, or to damages in a civil suit, as the case may be. It is therefore, to ignore wholly and entirely our institutions and laws to talk of a privileged money or any other class in the United States. It is not possible for

But operating within the limits of our equal laws there are a number of persons who have become rich-some enormously rich. Outside of the tariff laws these men have no sort of "privileges" secured to them by the laws, except what are secured by the laws to all other men. But, one "privilege" secured to them, and that is the privilege of retaining their own and enjoying what is their own. Now, the cry against the "privileged money class" is nothing when it is looked into, but a cry that their money shall in some way be taken away from these very rich men, and distributed out amongst those who have not got any, but who would like exceedingly to finger and enjoy some of that now fingered and enjoyed by the rich men. This is all there is in the cry against the "privileged money-class," and how the principle that they may be forcibly compelled to surrender a part, or all, of what is their own, is to be admitted, without admitting all that is contended for by the anarchists and communists, passes our comprehension.

does exist.

Senator Butler's utterance was made in the silver debate. Is this not pretty nearly a confession, then, that the move for free silver is a move against the rich men, and, that being so, it is neither more nor less than anarchy and communism?

In an article on the Populist party by Mr. Frank B. Tracy, in the current number of the Forum, he gives the following as the Populist view of the money question as it was stated to him by "one of the ablest Populists in the West."

"The money market is like the pork market in which John Cudahy lost his millions. Eastern financiers and gold-bugs are attempting to corner the money market, just as Mr. Cudaay attempted o corner the pork market. Mr. Cudahy to corner the pork market. Mr. Cudany falled because the supply of pork was beyond his estimation. Wall Street is succeeding because the supply of money is limited. We insist that the government shoul increase the circulating me-dium to fifty dollars per capita and keep it there. As fast as the plutocrats gather in the money the government should issue more money until the money-

Now, this looks promising on its face. but how would it work? They do not propose to give the money away, and who gets the money when all men have an opportunity to trade for it? Is it not these same rich men? They have every possible advantage in trading and engineering schemes over the men who have no money, so that if all this money were issued, the rich men would get it and the poor men would still remain

But Mr. Tracy's friend did not fully state the purposes of the Populists. They intend to provide a way for the poor men getting the money that they propose the government shall issue, and many men into idle office seekers, who that way was most admirably described by Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, a few days back in the House of Representatives. His remarks were anent that peerless Statesman, sockless Simpson, whom he described as coming from a "State so largely given over to the production of Populists and grasshoppers-the gentleman who has been designated upon this floor as the sage of Medicine Lodge." He said of him:

same time. Ten times the number of "I know he insists that the highest the population, which the offices now con- attainable point of progress and civiliza-

tion in this country was reached with the invention and establishment of the stake-and-rider fence. I know he claims that the government of the United States ought to convert itself into a great printing establishment and turn out anprinting establishment and turn out annually large amounts of paper money which is never to be redeemed, and then, in turn, convert itself into a vast pawnbroker's shop and lend out this money to Tom, Dick, and Harry, according to their several necessities and at a minimum rate of interest, and take at a minimum rate of interest, and take from them notes which are never to be paid and mortgages which are never to be foreclosed."

This is really the Populist programme, and a most attractive one to loafers it is, is it not?

Under New Management.

The Big Stone Gap Post, one of the weekly papers in Southwest Vir-now comes under new managewhich promises for the paper ment, which promises for an paper renewed strength and vigor. Mr. Harry J. Ayers, the oldest son of Hon. Rufus A. Ayers, is now its editor, and the chip has lost none of the pure Democracy with which the block is so deeply dyed. The editorial columns speak well for the youg editor, and the general appear-ance of the paper add weight to the testimony.

"TIME IS MONEY."

A New Plank Proposed for Populists' and Pratists' Platforms.

To The Editor of The Times In this era of "Pratists" and "Governmental Controlists" how would the following do for a platform plank, and if not, why not?

"Resolved, Zistly, That whereas it is universally conceded that "fime is money," and, whereas the present arbi-trary division of time into years of 355 days: months of 30 and 31 days; weeks of 7 days; days of 24 hours; hours of 60 minutes, and minutes of 60 seconds, is the result of the flat of conventionalism which works injury to the masses, which can and should be remedied by the flat of our great and growing nation; and whereas, the reform embodied in the following resolution will give relief to those of our countrymen, who from untoward circumstances have become hampered with pecuniary obligations; by doubling the earnings of the day and time wage-carners, and in sundry other ways cause much needed re-lef, and contribute to the more perfect

parmonizing of time and money: Therefore, we propose that our said government by and through the exercise its own and all-powerful flat, discard the universally recognized laws and usa-ges respecting the divisions of time, and instead thereof, recognize forty-eight nours as one day, reckening from sunrise to sunrise; three days as one week; two weeks as one month; six months as one year, etc., etc., to the end that all interests may be promot ed thereby, and the glory of our great nation enhanced-provided, however, that this shall not work as an ex post factor law in the case of promissory notes and other obligations now outstanding, which will be treated under the head of 'Gov ernmental Assumption of Individual Obligations' elsewhere in this platform. Now, seriously, is not much of the flat

fuddle and "governmental" gush as ri-diculous as the foregoing would be? I am quite aware of the intricacles of the laws of finance, but it does seem to me that there are certain elementary principles that are as plain to view as

Money is sought to be represented as a measure of value, and this illustration is so perverted that it has led to all manner of absurdities. A bushel-measure at all times and under all circomstances will measure a bushel of anything fill-ing its capacity, but the measured sub-stance has no permanent or fixed monetary value, and constantly varies in value according an prices are adjusted by the Money is the basis or standard of value. Values are reckoned from this basis, or by this standard, as time is reckoned from the standard observatories. It is quite as essential to have a uniform (and, such a thing to exist, and none such as far as human ingenuity can contrive an inflexible basis or standard of monetary value as it is essential to have standard meridians, by which men's real estate is surveyed, recorded, etc. Imagine a changeable standard of meridians, new veys, new deeds, etc. This seems al plain enough,

Now, it is likewise true, that it is necessary to have a medium of exchange. This must be the standard monetary value in some tangible shape-money o value in some tangine shape—money or its equivalent—i. e., something actually and readily convertible into money. We find, then, that the conventionalism of civilization has for ages recognized as a fundamental basis of money and its valuation a certain metal known as gold and certain units of valuation thereof It is useless to speculate as to the wisdom of this fact. We must accept facts as they exist. But our own constitution recognizes silver as a mone metal! Quite true, but the Constitu on does not presuppose two standards of monetary value, and it is plain that to the extent the two metals are used there must be a parity of intrinsic value, and certainly the value of the baser metal must necessarily be fixed by that of the finer and more precious me The Constitution does not permit to make money, but to "coin" mon and regulate the value thereof. Of course, no one denies the arbitrary power of the government to fix any ratio of valuations—in the sense that it has the arbitrary power to enact the "time" resolution, heretofore refered to into a aw-but we would be out of harmony with the civilized world, and inflict an nealculable injury if we permitted the ree and unlimited coinage of silver at less ratio than par value of actual tional conference might agree upon any ratio and if the respective nations en dorsed it, it would work all right; but one nation can undertake two stand of money without catastrophe. stitutions grow—are not made to order, and the people are deluding themselves when they imagine the inflation of the currency by debased dollars of flat cer-tificate will bring us a millenium of

Just from the Press. New York's "up town" post-office is expected to be opened next Monday. The post-office is located in the Industrial Building, between Lexington and Depew avenues and Forty-third and Forty-fourth

streets. A horse which was sold at auction at Hartford, N. Y., en Saturday, prominently displayed his bones. The auction-eer informed the successful bidder, a colored minister, who received the animal for 50 cents, that the bones of the horse were exhibited purposely to show that none had been extracted. With this assurance the negro went happily away with his bargain.

It is under renewed contemplation to extend or supplement the old Languedoc canal-Canal du Midi-built some 200 years ago, from Bordeaux, at the Garonne river, to the Mediterranean, by means of a new canal, which, if completed, will have the greatest commercial and military importance. The projected canal—Canal dea Deux Mers, as it has been named—is to be I feet deep, 140 to 2000 feet broad, and some 200 miles long.

A good example of the present trouble is shown by the results of a Maine philan thropist, who has been endeavoring to induce unemployed factory girls in some of th Massachusetts mill centres to go out to domestic service. Most of these young women appear willing to undergo almost any hardship rather than accept almost any hardship rather than accept employment in honorable work that offers them better remuneration and less hours than they can find in almost any other indusry.-Kennebec Journal.

Call at "The Boston" and see the latest arrivals in New Fall Hats.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT. This Useful Costume Is Not to Go Out of



MORE ENGLISH THAN PRENCH. "Handsome is as handsome does," is an old played out saying which nobody pays any attention to any more. The fact is, "Hardsome is what handsome wears," or, in other words, "Fine feathers make line birds." True, "beauty unadorned" is al-ways attractive, but adorned ugliness may ways attractive, but anormed uniness may at least look chic and fetching, and a neutral maiden without positive beauty can make herself look very pretty with just the right kind of clothes. To do this requires exquisite taste to the smallest detail. How often are "infratt" is completely tail. How often an "effect" is completely ruined by a single bad curve in a bodice, or a rufile in the wrong place! The most trying part of the dress is the neck, and this is sometimes the least considered. A lady decides to have a bell skirt, ruffles over the shoulders and full sleeves, and then perhaps spoils it all with a stiff collar. Not every woman in the world can wear a stiff collar. Not all of them can bear severe straight lines of any kind around the neck.

There are some styles of beauty which require straight, tailor-made effects, usually people who have rather regular features and oval faces. A round-faced girl cannot bear anything at all so se vere. So let her not aspire to be a tailormade girl, for she is doomed to disap-pointment. But the girl with angular features and long face can do better than try to be stylish, and this is best accomsake, and for the sake of the pretty girls who like to make a contrast between their really pretty selves and the severe costumes they effect, for their dear sakes the tailor-made gown has not left us, and much pretty material has been brought in for this very purpose.

In the picture we have one made of beige cloth. The seams and hem of the skirt are machine stiched. Near the top of the front seams are set double rows f small bottons. Similar trimming is o the closely fitting sleeves, finished at the top with balloons. The Eton jacket folds back in lapels, and collar of white cloth utlined with stitching, and on each edge f the vest below is a row of buttons A white cloth plastron is confined by a black satin belt, the cravat matching the belt. Her hat is of soft beige feit, trimmed with green velvet, and her gloves are

Patti has been admitting her pet weakesses, which include Dickens among novelists, Longfellow among poets and entertaining friends as a favorite pastime, but she said not a word about her hopby for farewell tours.



11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

RICHMOND, Saturday Oct. 7, 1893,

To quicken the tansfer from loom to user means a lessen ng of cost to you. These LACE CUR-TALNS our days ago were in the mill. Nobody ever saw them, except the mill men, until we opened them in our store.

And the price starts at 65c. a pair! Up and up to \$28. There are Six Hundred pairs.

Beauties in pattern; altogether marvels in price. Take Elevator

Any man interested in his own personal comfort - the la ies say

that includes every mother's son of them-will find the UNDERWEAR to contribute to that comfort right his detailed letter, sent hither by the returning Falcon, gave sweeping contradiction to the whole mass of stories regard Dr. Wright's non-iritating, non-shrink

able Shirts and Drawers-plain, \$1 a Men's Ail-Wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers-the shirts double front and

back-\$1.25 each. A good White Merino Shirt, 39c for 50c sort, Drawers, too. Natural Gray Merino, 48c.

Natural Gray, almost pure wool, 15c. Men's extra heavy Shirts and Drawers, And on up, as fine as your tastes may crave.

School Thin s: Great big Pads, 200 sheets, Sc. Humpty Dumpty Pads, 5c. Uhele Sam Pads, 3c. Exercise Books, 3c, 5c and 8c. Pencil Boxes, with lock and key, 4c Ink Erasers, 5c and 8c.

Plain Slate Pencils, 2c a dozen. Book Bags, embroidered felt, with ting, 80c. Of flannel, for 60c. Canvas, with shoulder straps, 25c, Canvas, for 2c. Net Bags, lined, beauties, 35c. Oil Cloth Bags, 19c.

State Pencils and Lead Pencils, 4c a

Stationery: Cohen's famous Linen Paper, embossed 'Richmond," 25c a box-ruled or plain, Longfellow and Tennyson Pads, with quotations-linen paper-18c

Monte Cristo Linea Pads, 1214c

Little Folk's Paper and Envelopes, 10c and 1214c a box. Embossed Invitation Stationery for littie folks-"Come to My Party"-19c a box.

Four Basement Bargains: Handsome French China Cups and Saucers, 19c a pair—worth Loc. Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, full size, cot-tage shape, decorated; a drive at

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS,

Appointments Made by the Committee For the State at Large. The following appointments for Demo-

ginia State Democratic Committee, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Chairman, James R. Fisher, HON. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL will address the people at
Blackstone, October 6th.
Lunenburg, October 9th.
Rustburg, Cambell county, October 10th,

cratic speakers are announced by the Vir-

Pulaski City, October 19th.
At Radford (n ght), October 13th.
Wythe, October 14th.
Marion, October 14th.
Abingdon, October 23td.
Tazewell, October 24th.
At Waynesboro, Augusta county, Friday, October 27th. At Steunton, Augusta county (at night),

At Russell, Lebanon county, October 24. HON, ROBERT C. KENT will address the people at Page, Monday, October 23d, Clarke county, B rryville, Tuesday, Oc-

tober 24th. (at night). Winchester, Thursday, October 26th, (at Alexandria, aturday 28th, (night,) Leesburg, Monday, October 36th, (court

day.)

HON. J. HOGE TYLER At Floyd C. H., October 9th. At Winchester, October 14th. At Staunton, October 16th. HON. J. W. DANIEL At Campbell C. H., Monday, October 9th.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE Fineastle, October 9th. Roanoke City (at night), October 10th. Manche ter (at night), October 11th. New Kent Courthou-e, October 12th. Petersburg (at night), October 18th. Danville (at night), October 14th. Catham, October 16th. Hanover Courthouse, October 18th. Halifax Courthouse, October 21d. HON, W. C. OA ES, of Alabama, and HON CLAUDE A, SWANSON, of Virginia,

At Leesburg, Monday, October 9th, HON. JAMES HAY At Rappshauock, October 9tb. Culpeper, October 18th. Orange, October 23d. Gordonsville, (night), October 24th.

COL. W. C. PENDLETON At Carroll C. H., October 16th. Craig C. H., October 24th HON. CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, Of West Virginia, at Appomattox C. H., October 14th (barbeque.)

HON, J. W. MARSHALL At Louisa C. H., October 5th. At Stafford C. H., October 18th. H. D. FLO D At Fincastle, October 9th. At Ambierst, October 18th, At Palmyra, October 23d.

MICAJAH WOODS At Stanardsville, Greene county, October 11th, court day. Madison C. H., Thursday, October 19th, court-day. Luray, Page county, Monday, October 28d, court-day.

W. R. MOKENNEY At Lunenburg C. H., October 9th. JUDGE W. R. STAPLES At Fine Creek, Powhatan county, Saturlay, October 7th. F. M. PARISH

At Chesterfield C. H., October 9th. Palmyra, October 23d. S. E. JONES At Radford October 6th, (at night,)

At Henry county, Martinsyille, October At Botetourt Blue Ridge Springs, October 13th, (night. HON JOHN E, MASSEY

Martinsville, October 9th. Floyd C. H., October 10th. Amberst C. H., October 10th. Hickory Ground (Norfolk), October 19th, France George, October 12th, R. E. BYRD At Highland, C. H., October 24th. At Bath, Warm Springs, October 25th.

At Covington, October 26th. H. R. POLLARD At Courtland, Southampton, Monday, Oc. DR. M. Q. HOLT

Secree C. H., October 12th COL, THOS. WHI EHEAD At Chesterfield C. H., Monday, October At Giles Store, Pittsylvania County, At Chatham, October 16th Court-Day. JAMES L. TREADWAY

At Martinsville, Henry county, October JUDGE H. W. FLOU NOY

At Chesterfield C. H., Monday, October W. A. LITTLE At Louisa C. H., Monday, October 9th. B. B. MUNFORD

At King William C. H., Tuesday, October At Powhatan C. H., November 6th.

W. R. AYLETT At Culpepper, October 16th.

The Arctic Voyagers.

The two great Arctic expeditions of this year have now sent us what are doubt less the last messages we shall receive from them until their return, says the New York Tribune. Lieutenant Peary's came first. As is gratefully remembered ing him that had been current. Som reckless fabricator had told us that de lay and disaster had attended every ste of the explorers, and that the utter failur of their venture was well nigh certain whereas the truth was, as Lieuetenant Peary made plain, that in every particula they had been singularly successful, and that they disappeared from our view into the Sabara of the North with the best the sanara of the North with the best prospects of safety and great achieve-ment. Left to their own resources on the shore of Inglefield inlet, they will be able to send us no further word of

their weal or woe until they meet the Falcon there a twelvemonth hence. Dr. Nansen has also written a long last letter, describing in detail the progress of his expendition. It was on June 21 that his ship, the Fram, steamed out of the Varanger Flord and passed from the sight of Norway and of Europe. Depend-ing chiefly upon sall power, they reached Ing chiefly upon sall power, they reached Yugorski strait, the gateway of the Kara sea, on Aug 2, and thence sent their final message home. All were then well, and everything in excellent condition; and the sea before them was yet free from fee. Their intention was to keep near the Siberian coast until they reached the mouth of the Glenek river, near the Lena delta. There, if convenient, they might ston to take on fresh supplies but if nor delta. There, if convenient, they might stop to take on fresh supplies, but if not they would steer boldly away from shore toward the northeast. This course would bring them to the New Siberian islands where again they might stop for so where again they might stop for some of the supplies which have been stored for them on Kotelnol, the most western of the group; "but it is not probable," wrot Dr. Nansen, "that we shall want them," They expected to pass Ketelnol in the early part of September. After that all

They may, of course, find other islands. group; and, if so, there may be open water in the struit and along the shore, of which they will make full use. But if not, there will be nothing left but to let the Fram get snugly packed in the ice, as solidly as possible, and drift with the current. Dr. Nansen believes, and with good reason, that in those regions there is a constant ocean current running northward 12-piece sets—with jar, \$3.97.

Gas Globes, new; various colors, 50c values for 29c.

Basement.

Basement.

THE COHEN CO.

Basement.

Geonstant ocean current running northward or northwestward. This would carry him to or toward the pole, and at any rate far into the vast unknown realm lying north or Wrangel island and Point Barrow, the quarter of the Arctic zone in which least progress poleward has been made. When, if ever, open water is reached, sail and those regions there is a constant ocean current running northward or northwestward. This would carry him to or toward the pole, and at any rate far into the vast unknown realm lying north or Wadness and Literequive will be resumed, and by request the Shakespeare Class will. MEET OCTOBER 25th, at 4:30 o'clock. The orthogonal current running northward or northwestward. This would carry him to or toward the pole, and at any rate far into the vast unknown realm lying north or wadness and Litere turn will be resumed, and by request turn will be resumed.

steam will again be used. But a long time, at least a year or two, must certainly elapse before the hardy voyagers are again heard from. They may emerge where the ill-starred Jeannette went in; or doubling back they may exceed the or, doubling back, they may or, doubling back, they may regain the coast of Norway by way of Franz Joset land or Spitzbergen: or yet, pressing more boldly across the untracked wastes, they may reach the land where Lieutenant Peary is now at work, and find a homecoming through the familiar waters of Baffin bay. At the present time they are probably able to do nothing but drift with the ice-packed current, and the anxious world can only wait and hope.—Intericus world can only wait and hope-Inter-Ocean.

WHY SUGAR IS HARD TO GET.

Greeers Thought the People Had No Money and Did Not Lay in the Usual Supply.

Candy makers, packers of canned and preserved fruits, and other persons who have occasion at this season of the year to use unusual quantities of granulated sugar, including the housewives who want to prepare their winter's store of sweetmeates, find it difficult just now to get hard sugars. There is, in fact, a famine in part all over the country so far as such sugar is concerned.

Persons who buy of the wholesale groc

ers nothing but sugar, such as candy makers, are the greatest suffecers, for the wholesale grocers discriminate against them in favor of those who buy other goods at the same time. Many of thes persons believe that the sugar famine is caused by some unwarranted action of the Sugar Trust. According to the big dealers this is not true. Representative men who were asked about the situation yesterday agreed upon this, and their explanation of the situation is interesting. They say the present trouble comes from a misconception of the effect of the hard

"It has been the custom," one of these men said yesterday, "for the sugar re-finers to prepare during July and August of each year a much larger quantity of sugar than is in actual demand then to sugar than is in actual demand then to meet the packing and preserving demand later. This sugar is usually bought and stored by the grocers, wholesale and retail, against this demand. They all made the mistake this year of supposing that the money stringency extended to the people in general instead of being in fact confined to trade and exchange centres. "That this was the fact, at least as in-That this was the fact, at least as in dicated by the sugar trade, is shown by the further fact that the demand from packers are families has come just as usual. As a consequence, there is no extra supply of sugar to meet it. The sugar re-finers are doing all they can to meet the demand. They are working day and night, and, although the price of raw sugar has advanced three-eighths of a cent a pound, they have not raised the price of refined they have not raised the price of refined sugar. Perhaps this is because if they did raise the price it would pay to import sugar. It will take about three weeks for them to catch up."—New york Sun.

Working Girls' Clubs,

A peculiar phase of London East End life is the formation by working girls of clubs for purchasing various articles of attire. For instance, ten or twelve more girls working in the same actory will constitute themselves into a lub for corsets. Enough money is con ributed weekly to permit of the acqu tion of one pair of corsets, lots being cast to decide upon the possessor. These East End girls have expensive tastes in the way of stays, giving from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per pair, and in many cases insisting upon having them made to order. with a club of twenty-four members, who paid 8s. 6d. a pair. Clubs are also onstituted for buying hats, drapery goods and so forth. A certain advantage in hese clubs is that the members have no aducement to outvie one another in extravagance.

\$1.49

The remaining lot of those elegant THREE-DOLLAR CLOTH-TOP BUTTON LADIES' SHOFS at \$1.49 Saturday, October 7th,

Another lot of Men's 32 CALF SHOES.

CHILDREN'S \$1 SCHOOL SHOES.

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The Principal may be seen at her home, 711 West Main Street.

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18x36-inch Hemmed Huck Towels, and 18x38-inch Fringed Huck and Crop Towels, all pure linen, each,

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O different kinds of Huck and Damask Towels, the best to be had anywhere at

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Napkins, size 18x18 Inches, to match 14x14 inches, Plaid Linen Doylles,

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10-4 Zebra Blankets, with tan, light bloopink and grey stripes, for ladies' was pers, pair, 0-4 Heavy Grey Blankets per pair. Extra Large Grey Blanket, per pair, Richmond Fine White All-Wood

Elankets, manufactured expressly Woodward & Lothrop, pair, 11-4 Richmond Blankets, pair,

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